Entered January 27, 1905, at the Post-Office at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.

CUBLISHED every day in the year at 10 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va., by The Times-Dispatch Pub-lishing Co., Inc., Charles E. Hasbrook, Editor and Munager.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to The Times-



TELEPHONE: Randolph I.
Private Branch Exchange
connecting with all departments.

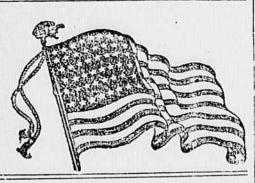
BRANCH OFFICES: Washington, 716 Fourteenth Street, N. W.; New York City, 19fth Avenue Build-ing; Chicago, People's Gas Building; Philiadelphia, Mu-tual Life Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN
ADVANCE by mail; Daily
and Sanday, one year, \$1.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months,
\$1.73; 1 month, 65 cents,
Daily only, one year, \$5.00;
6 months, \$2.50; 3 months,
\$1.25; one month, 45 cents,
Sunday, only, one year,
\$2.50; 6 months, \$1.25; 3
months, 65 cents; 1 month,
\$5.60; 6 months, \$1.25; 3

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TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1918.



Bristol's Council does seem to have stretched a point in its campaign of coaservation when it adopted an ordinance permitting citizens to keep hogs within the corporate limits. Vacant lots and gardens might better be utilized for agricultural purposes and municipal porcine activities left to the street car variety.

Part of the American forces in France occupy a position only eight miles from the German border, and since they have already advanced this position 300 yards by capturing German front-line trenches, it is a safe bet tha, when the big offensive is sprung, it will not take them long to cover the intervening eight miles and plant Old Glory on German soil.

No one will accuse William H. Taft of being a sensationalist, extremist or pessimist, so when he urges that this country prepare for five more years of war, his words must be considered seriously. The conflict may be ended long before that time, but it will not be made. Consensus of opinion seems to be be made. Concensus of opinion seems to be that at least three more years will be necessary in which to crush Germany, and that Washington realizes this is seen in its vast scale of activities.

Proposed taking over of the Netherlands tonnage now in allied ports is not to "beat the Dutch," but to save them as well as the allies from the hungry grasp of the Germans. Holland's reluctance to let the tonnage go apparently is camouflage, for she knows that if an agreement be entered into with the allies, Germany would use it as an excuse to overrun her lands as she has Belgium and every other invaded country. Secretly Holland undoubledly is willing that its ships be used to assist in beating the Kaiser, for with him victorious it soon would be reduced to a state of vassalage.

Figures which represent preparation of the United States for war have reached that staggering stage where they no longer have significance to the mind of the average individual except in denoting immensity. But there is no disposition now to haggle over the price that must be paid for the defeat of Germany, and the nation's only prayer is that it be not too late. It is satisfying to realize that in the present preparations there is that atmosphere of permanency which gives assurance that never again will the country's flag be repeatedly trailed in the dust before a fully equipped and vigilant nation can rush to its defense.

From every corner of the land come complaints in growing volume over the increased cost of those commodities essential to existence. Congress seems on the eve of a foodcontrol explosion, and the present stormy atmosphere between the people and the administration may be cleared up. It is admitted that prices continue to soar skyward until in many instances the means of the consumer fail to scale the unexampled heights. The food administration puts the blame on the retailer, whose alleged gouging activities are uncurbed. If this be the weak link in the chain of Federal supervision, then Mr. Hoover should be given authority to extend his control to the merchant upon whom the consumer must depend.

In his role of finding fault with everything the food administration does, Senator Reed assailed particularly the payment of salaries ranging from \$2,400 to \$6,000 to vice-presidents and assistants of the grain corporation, a subsidiary of the feed administration. In view of the extensive knowledge of the grain business that is required acceptably to fill these positions, which are necessary to the successful administration of the food laws, the justness of the contention that the salaries are excessive is not apparent, Capable men in private business easily command salaries that high, and if the government expects to secure the services of such individuals, it must offer salary inducements at least equal to those of private employment. If a Senator whose time is chiefly devoted to thwarting the efforts of the government to mobilize effectively its resources so as to win the war can command a salary of \$7,500, with perquisites, it would seem that any fair

values in respect to the positions assailed ought to shame the Senator from Missouri into silence on the subject.

The Governor and the Assembly

I N a frank and full statement of facts. Governor Westmoreland Davis has laid before the General Assembly of Virginia the reasons why he cannot conscientiously give the executive approval to certain measures recently enacted. There are five of these measures, three of paramount importance, the others of less interest. The three major measures with which the Governor manifests his dissatisfaction are: the prohibition bill, the appropriation bill, and the workman's compensation bill, and his reasons as set forth are his pledges to the people for an economical administration of their affairs and his given word that he would not countenance the creation of additional salaried positions.

The Governor's message on the prohibition measure must command attention. In an imposing array of facts and figures marshaled from the twenty-three dry States, he shows that prehibition law enforcement in each is now costing less than it is proposed to spend in Virginia. Only one State, South Carolina, has an appropriation of more than \$40,000, while only two States, exclusive of Virginia, have special State prohibition offices, law enforcement being intrusted to the State's regular law-enforcement machinery. Backed by indisputable figures, the Governor asks that the appropriation in this State be cut from \$50,000 to \$40,000, and the commissioner's salary be left at \$3,500, its present figure. However, the Governor is pledged to the rigid execution of the prohibition laws and if the Assembly refuses to retreat from its position he will not exercise his veto power.

Incidentally, the figures presented by the Governor present an unanswerable argument for the abolishment of the office of Prohibition Commissioner, and the placing of its duties in the hands of other State officials. The Assembly will do well to consider this, although it is not recommended by the Gov-

Drastic use of the pruning knife has been found necessary by the Governor in order to bring the appropriation bill within bounds. As passed by the Assembly it provides for the expenditure of sums \$1,172,772.21 in excess of what may be hoped for from revenues, according to figures furnished by the State Auditor. A reduction of \$1,257,860 is recommended. To accomplish this the Governor has been forced to eliminate salary increases and to pare down appropriations to State institutions. While the necessity may be regrettable, none will say that the Governor is not acting the part of wisdom.

The Governor's campaign pledge is kept in his disapproval of the creation of a full-time, salaried commission to execute the workman's compensation law. He believes, and many with him, that its provisions can be carried out just as effectively through the appointment to the commission of officers already on the State's pay roll.

Minor items called to the attention of the Assembly are an indebtedness of \$115,000 to the State by the Valley Turnpike Company, whose holdings it is proposed that the State acquire, and omission of an appropriation of \$8,500 to inaugurate and develop the budget system.

There is the situation as it exists between the Assembly and the Governor. The two points of possible conflict are in the approprintion and workman's compensation bills. Even in them, however, it is not believed that they are so far apart that a speedy agreement cannot be reached and an extra session made unnecessary.

Russia Makes Peace

A FTER a few weeks of floundering and a little further experience with German greed, the Bolshevik government in Russia has accepted the peace terms offered by Germany. This strange mad set of moral and physical cowards has bargained away the most valuable domain in the old Russian empire, submitted to the most dishonorable conditions ever exacted of a civilized nation, and definitely eliminated Russia from future war calculations.

It is, of course, futile to condemn the Bolsheviki. They have surrendered. They have paid the price of peace and have delivered themselves into the hands of an ancient and conscienceless enemy. There seems to be no power whereby this fateful act can be undone or even neutralized. The Russians have invited the execration of all self-respecting peoples, but it is a waste of time to castigate them further. They have elected their own course and one day will realize that as a nation they have committed suicide.

But the time has come at last for the allied nations to take such measures as will protect their interests. Tender solicitude for the Russian people is no longer in order. Long ago France and Great Britain realized this, but President Wilson hoped almost against hope for a regeneration in Russia that would save the millions of people in that country from bondage. He pleaded their cause before the world and cautioned our war associates to deal charitably with Russia in the struggle that it was making to establish and maintain a democracy. The President's intentions were good, but his expressions of faith met no response on the part of the people to whom they were directed,

Conditions and not theories must now be faced by the powers now warring upon Germany. The first of these conditions is the fact that Russia has been crushed; that she will be exploited by the enemy, and, in effect, the resources of that country will be turned against the allies. German prisoners will be liberated and most of them will return to the ranks. It is not impossible that Russians themselves will be marched against their former friends, although an army that will not fight for its own country will make poor fighters for the country of another.

In view of these circumstances, it seems certain that Japan will open a campaign in Siberia. It would be folly to allow Germany to seize war supplies now piled high at the eastern terminals of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. As long as Russia even pretends to resist German invasion there was ground for academic opposition at least to the proposals of the Japanese. But there is no longer resistance and no longer any doubt as to the German determination to capitalize all there is in Russia worth while to re-enforce the military strength of the central powers. Nor is there any fear of making an enemy of Russie. Potentially she is already an enemy and will become more so, as Germany finds opportunity to absorb and Prussianize her.

Without saying it in so many words, Governor Davis made it very plain to the Legislature that his campaign promises are not and reasonable comparison of relative service to be regarded as scraps of paper.

SEEN ON THE SIDE BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER.

My Banker.

dearly love my banker, the man who keeps my dough. Who hides behind a window cage and sees me come and go! I love the way he woos me, the way he looks.

wondrous depth of interest my banker takes in me!

I hardly cross his threshold before he's caught my eye, And beckens me to come across with filling

for the ple, And every month he phones me, to say that I have gone

And made too many goldarned checks, and I am overdrawn:

O how I love my banker! He meets me on the street. And as I fly around the block on fugitivous

His loving gaze pursues me, and that is how I know My banker dear reciprocates, when my account

He's looked me up in Bradstreet, iscated me in Dun's. Until his interest in me weighs seven thousand

tons: And when I'm sick he worries, distressed because I'm fil, Because he loves to hear my dimes go tinkling in the till!

Yes, I adore my banker! I know he loves me, Because he is so anxious when my calls are

overdue! I know that in the stilly, dark nights he thinks of me.

And when I miss him, wonders where the thunder I can be! There is a tie that binds us, and that is why I know

My banker in his cage just loves to see me come and go; And when we meet in heaven, I know that he

"Hello, old man! Oh, listen!" (whispers in my ear) "to-day?"

Charconl Eph's Daily Thought.

"Man jess like a turkey," said Charcoal Eph, in one of his mocds. "Long's he don' get, too proud nobody bother him, but ef'n he strut aroun' big an' fat an' stuck-up, watch out, suh come de ax! Eat a pineapple, Mistah

To-Day's O. Henry.

"It certainly seemed that the patrictic grafters had gone about the thing in a business way."

"George is the valuest man I know, and the biggest brag. He could blow the biggest geyser in the Yosemite Valley back into its hold with one whisper."

"The More You Eat, Etc."

Jones-There's one thing I like about money, old man. Smith-Uh-huh?

Jones--Sure; it's the same thing I like about

' Jaba.

What's the use of reforming an uplifter? After all, Job was right about boils. General Sherman might have included matrinony.

Pay day is any old day you get it. Now the city farmer plants a bean.

"Mary, is that young man of yours going to propose?'

"Yes, mother; he's bought a roadster, and I'm going to trick him into a country road after the next rain."

Politics.

It is well for any one going into politics to remember that occasionally politics goes into any one.

H. C. L.

Got an old scrapbook showing that in 1909 we wrote an egg joke based on the fact that boiling, 30 for frying, 25 for scrambling, 20 for quick-lunch sandwiches and free for theatrical

Recently we wrote a jingle on eggs at 75: wife says now they're 45. If they ever get to where they were in 1993, we're going to eat a couple.

Spring Cleaning.

They're cleaning up the parlor, They're beating all the rugs; They're hammering dust from carpets And dispossessing bugs. And while the girls are sweeping Dad doesn't care to roam-He's sitting on the roof,

Enjoying Home!

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady Corpright, 1917, by National Newspaper Service Painful Arm.

It is notorious that the location of a pain is It is notorious that the location of a pain is misleading to the sufferer. For example, pain in the back practically never signifies kidney trouble, and pain in the "pit of the stomach" generally accompanies other than stomach trouble, such as appendicitis, gallstones, uremia from kidney disease, angina pectoris (heart disease). So it is with pain in the arm. Here are a few of the conditions which pop up in a doctor's mind, like the tabs on a cash register, when a patient comes complaining of pain in the arm:

Sub-acromial bursitis (inflammation of a little pad or sae just under the point of shoulder) excessive fatigue or strain from various occupations entailing use of the arms in a straine position, inflammation of the bone substance of position, inflammation of the bone substance of the humerus, ancurism of one of the large ar-teries in the upper chest, tumor in the neck or upper chest, tuberculosis or other disease of the bones of the upper spine, angina pecteris (heart disease) with pain referred down left arm to fingers, cervical rib (a rudimentary rib in the neck above the first rib pressing upon the large trunk of nerves which supplies the arm and upper chest), squeezing of this same trunk or plexus between the head of the humerus and the ribs in round shoulders. The last condition sometimes induces actual neuritis in the upper arm or in the forearm.

"Rheumatism" and "neuralgia" are the mean-ingless names usually applied to all of these conditions by the vices.

arm or in the forearm.

"Rheumatism" and "neuralgia" are the meaningless names usually applied to all of these conditions by the victims or by their friends.

Tesides the figure: already tabulated on the eash register, occasional causes of arm pain are sarcoma (galloping cancer) of the humerus, usually in young persons, locomotor ataxia, gallstones, and finally an obvious neuritis of the brachial plexus or one of its branches in the arm—obvious in that muscle flacedity, weakening and wasting with similar atvophy or thinning and glossing of the skin are unfailing indications of neuritis.

In order to make a real effort at a correct diagnosis of arm pain it is essential to examine the patient with at least the upper part of the body bared. Often an X-ray picture will bring to light such troubles as ancurism, bursitis, cervical rib, or lesions of the spine high up.

Questions and Answers.

Benefit of the Faculty.—For the benefit of our high school faculty, will you please tell us whether you consider the cigarette more harmful than pipe?

Answer.—So far as physical effects are concerned, I believe one is as bad as the other.

Cause of Gas and Sour Stomach .- Please tell Cause of Gas and Sour Stomach.—Please tell me what causes gas and sour stomach, also bloating of the bowels. MRS. J. A. C. Answer.—Hasty exting and overeating, eating when excited or angry or sorrowful and not hungry, cancer of stomach, ulcer of stomach or of duodenum, gallstones, inflammation

of gall-sac, chronic appendicitis, sagging of intestine, constriction of corsets, lack of general exercise intestinal stasis. Bright's 'disease, heart-muscle failure, alcoholism, abuse of vegetable catharties and of saits, cirrhosis of the liver and beer are some of the more common causes.

Books and Authors

Philip Goodman, who publishes this week "Damn a Book of Calumny," by H. L. Mencken, "How's Your Second Act," by Arthur Hopkins, and "A Book Without a Title," by George Jean Nathan, announces three more titles for publication in May. The new titles are "In Defense of Woren," by H. L. Mencken; "Lager and Oid Ale," by Eugene Lombard, and a new edition of Arthur Morrison's "Tales of Mean Streets." Ernest Peixotto, the author-artist, is one of the artists selected to immortalize America's part in the war. He has just been commissioned a captain and will shortly leave for France to make pictures of our troops at the front. He has writen and illustrated a number of books, among them "Our Hispanic Southwest," "Through the French Provinces," "By Italian Seas." Ilis most recent volume, "A Revolutionary Pilgrimage," was brought out by the Scribners last autumn.

autumn.

"Jewish Theology: Systematically and Historically Considered" (Macmillans), is the title of a new book by Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, president of Hebrew Union College. This is the first complete systematic presentation of Jewish theology to appear in Ergish. Its 500 pages give a detailed yet popular exposition of the belief of Judaism, and will serve both as a textbook for students and as a general source of enlighteament for Jewish and Christian readers. Dr. Kohler divides his text into taree main parts: Part I, God; in which God as He makes Himself known to man, the Idea of God in Judaism and God in relation to the world, are taken up; Part II, Man; and Part II, Israel and the kingdom of God.

That clairyeyance is a pormal research the

and the kingdom of God.

That clairveyance is a normal power of the human brain, which any individual may develop is the decision of Dr. Emile Boirac, the noted French psychologist, whose new work. "The Psychology of the Future," has just been published by Stokes. In Dr. Boirac's former work, "Our Hidden Forces," he described the researches of the French scientists by means of which it was established that the human body radiates a force similar to electricity. The uses of this force are suggested by the many experiments described in the new volume. They seem to prove that the mind can in reality become a sort of "human wireless machine," catching and interpreting the waves radiated by other bodies and minds at a distance. The book is thoroughly scientific in its treatment of the subject, and Dr. Boirac admits no evidence that has not stood the test of careful laboratory experiment. But so startling are the results obtained, and so important are the everyday appilications of this newly discovered faculty that timed, and so important are the everyday appilications of this newly discovered faculty that timed, and so important are the everyday appilications of this newly discovered faculty that timed, and so important are the everyday appilications of this newly discovered faculty that timed, and so important are the everyday appilications of this newly discovered faculty that timed, and so important are the everyday appilications of this newly discovered faculty that timed, and so important are the everyday appilications of this newly discovered faculty that timed, and so important things to say about thought transference, the cure of discovered faculty that the relief of the blind, and about life after death, which has been the subject of many of his researches.

Much Ado About Nothing BY ROY K. MOULTON.

Though the weather man may dare To hang out the "bright and fair," It will prove to be a snare— Keep 'em on.

Though the birdles in the trees Cast their songs upon the breeze, If you wouldn't wheeze and sneeze, Keep 'em on.

Though the geese are northward bound, and they honk across the sound, and the feeman calls around, Keep 'em on.

For the signs of earth and sky Are not safe to reckon by Till the 7th of July— Keep 'em on.

Just to show that there is something going on in the world besides war, a Pennsylvania man has invented a rubber rolling pin that will not dent the head.

Even a little news from the redoubtable Villa would be welcome for a change.

The Kaiser is very religious, "Let us prey," he says.

Tretzky is whipped—
Done in a hurry,
Tsetzky is whipped—
I sh'd worry,

Every time we pick up a paper we find that "the best-known hotel man in the country" has just died. He must have more lives than King Menelik of Abyssinia.

The war may come and the war may go, bu sutobiographical sketches of the life of John L Sullivan will apparently go on forever.

Old friend slit skirt is back again in the spring styles. The horrors of war are evidently to continue in one form or another.

the House Agricultural Committee is urging ew food law "with teeth in it."

of far as teeth are concerned, the ultimate sumers have almost forgetten about them. The concerned them is all order house for a No. 9 set of teeth per and lower) has passed from meaning the concerned to send to mail order house for a No. 9 set of teeth per and lower) has passed from meaning the concerned to send to mail order house for a No. 9 set of teeth per and lower) has passed from meaning the concerned to the catalogues and the Department of Agriculture gives instructions in a bull-The House Agricultural Committee is urging upper and lower) has passed from mortal ken.

"From childhood I have been influenced by five men: Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Theodoric II. Frederick the Great and Na-poleon."—Emperor Wilhelm II. Strange he doesn't mention Leon Trotzky.

Trotzky's plan of campaign is to lure the Gerinto Russia that they will all die mans so far into its off of homesickness.

And just think—
The world used to consider the Cossack
A very devil of a fellow—
A flend incarnate.
Bloodthirsty, relentless and cruel.
And now he is a nice quiet
Little pacifist.
There isn't an ounce of harm in him.

Prohibition has descended upon the Hawaiians, What a pity it couldn't have arrived in time to have prevented the invention of the ukulele and the shredded-wheat skirt.

News of Fifty Years Ago [From the Richmond Dispatch, March 19, 1868.]

A great Sunday school mass-meeting was held at Leigh Street Baptist Church Sunday afternoon. Dr. Dickerson presided, and the principal speakers were Rev. J. C. Hiden, of Portsmouth; Rev. J. William Jones, of Lexington, and Rev. John F. Adams, of Hampton.

Company A. Fifth United States Artillery, has been ordered from Fortress Monroe to this city to garrison the post of Libby Prison, relieving concerning the Eleventh United States Infantry, which returns to Camp Grant. J. W. Powell has been appointed deputy in-spector of tobacco at Shockoe Warehouse. A better selection could not have been made.

better selection could not have been made.

The un-Constitutional Convention yesterday imposed a special tax of 2 cents on the hundred dollars' value of all taxable property under the present State laws to pay the expenses of its session. Thus are the people of the State, now groaning under the weight of taxation and oppression, to be further burdened to pay the extra cost of this outrageously prolonged session of this infamous and profligate body, in which negroes and renegade whites are making a Constitution for the intelligent masses of Virginia.

General Schofield has rented a house on Diamond Hill, Lynchburg, where his family will spend the summer. The general seems to think Lynchburg is a cooler place than Richmond. T. C. Thackson has sold out the Clarksville Tobacco Plant to William T. Boyd, who has changed the name of the paper, and will hereafter call it the Quid Nunc.

The estate of Elias Howe, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn., the inventor of the sewing machine, is represented as insolvent. Just before his death he was reported to be worth over \$1,000.000. he was reported to be worth over \$1,000,000.

The North Carolina Constitutional Convention has adjourned. The conservative members refused to sign the Constitution the body had made and, left the hall while the radical members were singing and signing. When the rads had finished their signing up they ordered the Capitol bell to be rung. Then the floor of the House was cleared, a circle was formed and the gang loudly sang "John Brown's Body Is Marching On" and "Hang Jeff Davis on a Sour Apple Tree," etc. The motley gang then adjourned.

New York's Foreign Trade Declined 22.80% in January

January, 1918, imports and exports decreased substantially in the New York district when compared with January, 1917, percentage to the whole volume of national commerce also showing a heavy decline. Total United States foreign trade in January, 1917, was \$800,000,000. New York's share out of that amount was \$430,000,000, or 50%. January, 1918, figures for the whole country were \$720,000,000, out of which New York exports and imports were \$332,000,000, or less than 43%. Stating it another way, foreign trade at this port declined 22.80% while for the entire country it fell off 17.56%. A similar decline in trade at the port of London has been noted and has been, in part attributed to diversion of interior traffic to other ports.

Heaviest decrease in exports from New York has been in shipments in Europe, which fell off over \$48,000,000 from the figures for January, 1917. Asiatic exports at \$6,600,000 showed a decrease of \$13,000,000. Figures com-Asiatic exports at \$8,600,000 showed a decrease of \$13,000,000. Figures compiled by National City Bank and aiready published by Dow Jones & Co., show total decline in exports at New York of \$58,000,000, or 10,04%. Imports fell of \$30,500,000. Percentage decline was 30.58%. All of the Continental divisions, except Africa and North America, figure in this import decrease. Europe heads it with a decline of \$24,500,000 in all to us. South America follows with nearly \$10,000,000, and Asia with \$6,000,000. Gains of \$245,000 and \$123,000 in the respective groups of North American and Africa and are inconsequential. Decreases in British and French imports aggregated \$17,600,000. Chilenn imports were nearly \$13,000,000 less, and Brazil's sales to us were \$5,000,000 under those of January, 1917.

On the export side shipments to France increased \$8,000,000, while those to the United Kingdom declined \$11,000,000. Italian exports increased \$10,000,000. The most notable loss in the export movement was to Euro pean Russin, nearly \$33,000,000.

These returns may be regarded by some as indicative of perhaps further divergence of export shipments from New York, and their distribution in outward eargo through other American trade routes. It is perhaps not unlikely that foreign trade of other districts will receive permanent benefit from these changes, but they will eventually effect great increase of the foreign trade of the district of New York itself.

Free Education Course.

Miss M. L. B., Arvonia.—For infor-mation regarding the free educational course given by the government ad-dress the Commissioner of Education. Washington, D. C.

Displaying the Flag.

fing that it had no power to regulate display of the flag by civilians. To Grow Mushrooms

Agriculture gives instructions in a bul-letin issued on the subject. Empress Engenie.

Ringress Eugenie.

B. C. C., Woodstock.—Eugenie, former Empress of France, has lived in England since 1870. Her home is at Farnsborough, Hampshire. A part of her home has been turned into a sanitarium for wounded soldiers. She is ninety-two years old.

Spraying Trees.

H. C. F., Accomac.—The subject of spraying trees is too big to be discussed in this column. Write to the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo., for a free bulletin on sprays and spraying and the information may be found therein. Mrs. C. J. W. Portsons. Mrs. C. J. W., Portsmouth.—Engineer troops in foreign armies usually are called pioneers. In the United States Army there are being organized special pioneer troops for service behind the lines in guarding depots, railroads and other military works and regions.

Growing Broomcorn.

R. H., Lawrenceville.—Broomcorn should be planted after corn planting. The soil should be prepared as for corn and any soil adapted to corn raising or the sorghums will also do for broomcorn. It is usually harvested when the seed is taken off by a stripping machine and the brush placed in thin layers, one above another, in a curing shed. When cured it is builed and sent to market. Broomcorn is a sorghum and market. Broomcorn is a sorghum and can be used as a dry land crop. In the dryer portions of the West curing sheds are not required.

Holy City.

Miss K. M. J., Altavista.—This is the name given by various nations to the city which is regarded as the center of their religious worship and traditions. By the Jews and Christians, Jerusalem is so called. By the Mohammedan, nations, the name is applied to Mecca and Medina. By the Hindus, Benares is regarded as the holy city. By the Indian Mohammedans, Allahabad is so called. In the time of the Incas, the name was given to Cuzco, where there was a great temto Cuzco, where there was a great tem ple of the sun, to which pligrims re orted from the furthest borders of the

C. F. A., Amherst.—The war tax on railroad passenger fares and freight railroad passenger fares and freight bills is a direct tax in the sense that all of it goes to the government, though it is indirect in the sense that it is not paid directly to the government. The essential distinction between a direct and an indirect tax is in the fact that an indirect tax adds more to the price of a taxed commodity than the amount of the tax, and generally the consumer is not aware that he is paying the tax Such are import duties. They are paid to the government by the importer, who adds the amount to the cost of the goods, and the added sum is passed on through wholesaler and retailer to the consumer. The internal revenue taxes Reports from all parts of the country agree that St. Patrick's Day was never more generally celebrated in the United States than this year. Irish whisky, Irish fun and Irish blood flowed freely all day in many of the leading cities of the country.

chamber, hence for him it is the trater's pillory and the Kalser's irccross. FLEETWOOD L. DIXON.
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1918.

Letters must give the name and adderso of the writer. Name will not be published if writer so requests.

Another Friend of La Foliette. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch of year which, to say the least, is diverting, I refer to an article by a corresponse of the writers of which, to say the least, is diverting. I refer to an article by a corresponse of the wind of the thing of

CHILDREN HEAR LETTER

FROM PRESIDENT WILSO Tells of the Value of Thrift and Spee War Savings Stamp Sale

Enthusiasm. NEW YORK March 18 .- Multitud Reader, Hopewell.—The adjutant-general of the War Department has is-sued a statement in answer to the many inquiries relative to displaying a nelling war savings stamps and w begin their work under the inspir tion of the following letter from Pre:

> "I suppose not many fortunate b products will come out of the wa but if this country can learn som thing about saving out of the war. will be worth the cost of the war; mean the literal cost of it in mon and resources. I suppose we have se are now about to spend. We ha not known that there was any lim to our resources; we are now findly out that there may be if we are n

careful.

"One of the most interesting thin to me about the recent loans that ha been floated is the extraordinary lar numbers of persons who have inves ed. The number of investors in curities before these loans were ador ed was comparatively small-remar ably small, considering our populati and its wealth-and now it has swe ed to the millions-almost one-ten I believe, of the population of t country. That is an extraordinary c cumstance, and it may have some ve

fortunate results. "But the things that you are unde taking to more intensive, and, in sense, more important still. It is matter of small savings the detail thought of the matter of preventicumulation from day to day that & fall to you; and I want to say, that for one, warmly appreciate the numb of volunteers of capacity and expeence who are coming to our assistan at this time and doing things as teresting and as important as this."

BUILD CEMENT FLEET

Liberty Shipbuilding Company Ge Contract for Ten Concrete Ships.

BOSTON, March 18.—In connecti with the launching on the Pacific co: of the first American-built concrship, the Liberty Shipbuilding Co. pany, which has headquarters here, a nounced to-day that the keel for first of a fleet of ten 3.000-ton c crete ships for the government h been laid at its new plant in Brus wick, Ga. The contract calls for t delivery of the first ship within the months and the rest at the rate of o ship a week thereafter. The estimat complete cost of each ship is \$375.00

Stay-nt-Home Stars.

Our Service Flag has Just one star But mother said, "Of course you kn hat you and I, like father, and In service—but the stars that she Are for the ones that have to go That you and I, like father. Father will know that ours

bright Even if other folks don't see." The sky is full of stars to-night-Is it God's Service Flag, maybe-And one for her, and one for mei -Amelia Josephine Burr in the t